

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2011

Put (✓) or false in front of the following sentences with mention of cause

- 1- Complete rest is indicated in care of BEF infected cow
- 2- Antibiotic therapy usually failed in chronic form of OSD
- 3- Mass treatment has low value in control of HS
- 4- Sheep pox vaccine protects the camel calves against the camel pox
- 5- Calves vaccination is the base of John's disease control

A- Flies play a role in epidemiology of some infectious diseases

- 1- Enumerate these diseases & mention of the role of flies with example
- 2- How can you control one parasitic disease transmitted by flies

B- In lines, how can you solve the following herd problems

- 1- Acute inflammation of the udder with systemic disturbance in dry cow
- 2- Abortion storm with placentitis in bovine
- 3- FMD in free area

C- Buffalo cow was admitted to your clinic showing enlarged lymph node with pale mucous membrane (body temperature of 39.8)

- 1- What is the infectious disease you suspect
- 2- How can you confirm it

D- Write prescription for the following

- 1- Bovine babesiosis (B.W 300 kg, PCV 25%)
- 2- Chronic Fascioliasis in cow (B.W 400 kg)
- 3- Black leg in calf (B.W 200 kg)
- 4- Bovine ephemeral fever in pregnant cow (B.W 450 kg)
- 5- Respiratory form of IBR in calf (B.W 100 kg)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2012

Choose the correct answer

- 1- Summer mastitis is
 - a- Subclinical mastitis
 - b- All of them
 - c- Caused by staph aureus
 - d- None of them
- 2- Succeed udder infusion need
 - a- Complete emptying of the udder
 - b- Lubrication of the tip introducing of the syringe
 - c- A&B
- 3- Camel pox is
 - a- Contagious afebrile disease of camel
 - b- young camel are more susceptible
 - c- none of them
 - d- Caused by Capri pox virus
 - e- all of them
- 4- Paratuberculosis resistant animals showed
 - a- Emaciation and diarrhea
 - b- positive to lymphocyte transformation test
 - c- thickening of rectal mucosa
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 5- In Egypt, FMD vaccine should contain
 - a- O₂ and C₂ strains
 - b- O₁ and A₁ strains
 - c- O₁₁ and sat₁ strains
- 6- The epidemiological situation of Rp in Egypt is
 - a- Sporadic c- epidemic
 - b- Exotic d- all of them e- none of them
- 7- Encephalitis form of IBR is
 - a- Common in prenatal infection c- suspected in pregnant cow
 - b- Suspected in calves 6 months d- suspected in pregnant now e- none of them f- all of them
- 8- DBK characterized clinically by
 - a- Fatal systemic condition
 - b- short incubation period, high mortality
 - c- Keratitis and conjunctivitis d- all of them e- none of them
- 9- Brucellosis abortion storm control is based on
 - a- Calf hood vaccine c
 - b- test and slaughter of reactor
 - c- Vaccination of all animals by ST45/20
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them

- 10-Bacillary HB urea may be confused with
- a- Anthrax ,black leg and MCF
 - b- babesiosis and anaplasmosis and leptospirosis
 - c- Babesiosis ,anthrax and leptospirosis
 - d- All of them
 - e- None of them
- 11-Samples for viral isolation should be
- a- Collected at Carly febrile stage
 - b- Collected at peak of fever
 - c- collected at recovery stage
 - d- all of them e-none of them
- 12-AKABANE is characterized by
- a- Congenital anomalies in calves and lambs
 - b- Abortion form in dams
 - c- insect activity have no effective role
 - d- all of them e-none of them
- 13-Diagnosis of intrauterine infection in BVD at 1st trimester of pregnancy is based on
- a- Virus isolation from aborted fetus
 - b- paired serum sample for the dam
 - c- Antibodies detection in precloistal serum sample
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 14-Bovine babesiosis in Egypt is
- a- Foreign breed highly susceptible
 - b- 1-3 months old are highly susceptible
 - c- bovis-is more predominant species
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 15-Elimination of anaplasmosis carrier through
- a- Imidocarb 2 doses 4mg/kg weeks
 - b- Regular test and slaughter
 - c- vaccination by live vaccine
 - d- none of them
 - e- all of them
- 16-False negative TB reactors in case of
- a- BCG vaccine
 - b- John's disease
 - c- aged animals
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 17-Immune tolerance is
- a- Persistent infected calves without antibodies
 - b- Fetus infected at early stages up to 125 days
 - c- all of them
 - d- A&B
 - e- none of them
- 18-LSD in Egypt in based on
- a- Notification of veterinary antibodies
 - b- Vaccination by sheep pox vaccine
 - c-A&B
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 19-Lung plague is
- a- Primary disease of cattle and buffalo
 - b- Caused by mycoplasma bovis
 - c- characterized by pneumonia and pleurisy
 - d-all of them
 - e- none of them
- 20-BVD should be differentiated from John's disease by
- a- Short course
 - b- High morbidity
 - c- oral lesions
 - d-all of them
 - e- none of them

Put (✓) or (x) in front of the following

- ❖ Cattle is the only natural host in akabane disease ()
- ❖ Mucosal disease is characterized by high morbidity and mortality ()
- ❖ In Egypt , attenuated vaccine is indicated to control FMD ()
- ❖ Genital form of IPV is usually associated with abortion ()
- ❖ Lumby skin disease is an acute infectious disease of domestic ruminant ()
- ❖ Malignant camel pox is common in stressed camel calves ()
- ❖ In free are PPR vaccine is indicated in the face of RP outbreak ()
- ❖ Oral medication is contraindicated in treatment of BFF ()
- ❖ BVD is characterized by delayed abortion ()
- ❖ Cow pox is the disease of cattle , buffalo and human ()
- ❖ Blood film is indicated in diagnosis of red water disease ()
- ❖ Tylosine is the drug of choice in treatment of CBPP in exotic area ()
- ❖ Venereal transmission is the common route in spreading of brucellosis cattle ()
- ❖ Theileria annulata is transmitted transversely by ticks ()
- ❖ Cryptosporidiosis is an infectious disease of neonates characterized by fever and variable degree of diarrhea ()
- ❖ Anathematic and antibiotic are indicated in treatment of verminous pneumonia ()
- ❖ Semilintinous using of polyvalent clostridial vaccine with penicillin is indicated for control of black leg outbreak ()
- ❖ Although john's disease infection was established in 1st month the clinical signs showed in adult animal ()
- ❖ Killed vaccine is indicated for control of malignant catarrhal fever ()
- ❖ Gresofalvine is indicated in treatment of ring worm in dromedary camel ()

Complete the following sentences

- 1- We control bovine babesiosis in foreign breed in Egypt by
a- b- c-
- 2- Bovine coccidiosis is characterized clinically by
a- b- c-
- 3- Butalex is used in treatment of in cattle in dose and injected through route
- 4- Recommended regime in elimination of anaplasmosis carrier by using tetracycline LA is
.....
- 5- The lines of control of the surra disease are
a- b- c-
- 6- Acute paramphistomiasis manifested clinically by
a- b- c-
- 7- The characteristic PM in clostridium novyi type D are
a- b- c-
- 8- is the drug of choice in treatment of ascaris in dose of
- 9- Disease causing abortion at 3rd trimester in cow are
- 10- Is screaming test in CBPP carrier detection while confirmatory test is
- 11- Keratoconjunctivitis is a sign of infectious disease as
a- b- c-
- 12- Calves is highly susceptible to ring worm due to
- 13- From infectious disease causing lesion in udder skin are
a- b- c-
- 14- Enzootic bovine leucosis should be differentiated from
a- b- c-
- 15- The diagnosis of brucellosis abortion is based on
a- b- c-
b-
- 16- The source of MCF virus indications are
a- b- c-
- 17- Complications of FMD are
a- b- c-
- 18- The acute trypanosomiasis in camel is characterized by
a- b- c-
- 19- Rinder pest is characterized clinically by
a- b- c-
- 20- Control of bacillary hemoglobin urea is based on
a- b- c-

Write the suspected disease and mention the specific drug (vaccine)

- 1- Salivation and dramatic stiffness without any lesions
- 2- Fever with Hb urea in foreign breeds cattle in summer season
- 3- Palm.m with bloody diarrhea in feedlot calves
- 4- Intense itching and alopecia with dry thickened skin in camel
- 5- Acute inflammation in one quarter with hemorrhagic secretions and sever systemic disturbance

✓ You were invited to dissolve a problem in a dairy farm , in which some animals were suddenly died others showing bloody diarrhea and others showing respiratory distress with snoring respiration and edema in the dewlap and some of them showing mixed of the above forms , Mention

- 1- The suspected disease
- 2- How can you confirm you suspicion
- 3- How can you dissolve this problem

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2013

Group A

1- Mention three difference (in table) between the following

- a- Epidemiology of render pest and malignant head catarrhal fever
- b- Clinical signs of foot and mouth disease and bovine ephemeral fever
- c- Acute bovine viral diarrhea and acute mucosal disease

2- Discuss the clinical forms of UBR in relation to the host age

3- During the summer training course in Mansoura university veterinary hospital , a cattle calf was arrived , its clinical examination showed that the body temperature was 41 c with enlarged lymph nodes , while the case history was the disease that showed in the cattle only and the treatment don't shortening the long course of the disease , mention the following

- a- The suspected disease
- b- The recommended lines of control

Group B

1- Please complete the following table

Disease	Signs of 1 st attack to bovine herd in endemic areas	Recommended samples for confirmation	Actions you must do to control it
Brucellosis			
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia			
Tuberculosis			

2- Write short note on summer mastitis

3- You were invited to dissolve a problem in a dairy farm , in which some animals were suddenly died others showing bloody diarrhea and others showing respiratory distress with snoring respiration and edema in the dewlap and some of them showing mixed of the above forms , Mention

- a- The suspected disease
- b- How can you confirm it

Group C

1- Put true or false in front of the following sentences

- a- Treatment of acute Fascioliasis of no value ()
- b- Antibiotic therapy usually failed in verminous pneumonia ()
- c- Acute paramphistomiasis is harmless infection ()
- d- Toxocarosis usually suspected in the calves at waning ()
- e- Mass treatment to camel are indicated in mite infection ()

2- Complete the following sentences and put a line under the added words

- a- Chemo immunization is suitable for introducing of susceptible cattle into an Area but should be combined with
- b- The drug of choice for tropical theileriosis is In dose of By injection and in severe cases is indicated
- c- Surra is a chronic disease affecting Caused by and transmitted by and characterized by , And is the drug of choice in dose of And route is

3- Please complete the following table

Case	Body weight	Drug of choice and/ or vaccine	Recommended regime (dose , route and course)
Contagious skin necrosis	Camel (500 kg)		
Ring worm	Camel (200 kg)		
Anaplasmosis (carrier)	Cow (500 kg)		
Camel pox	Camel (200 kg)		

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2014

1- Complete the following table

Disease	Epidemiological aspects	Clinical aspect	Best sample	Rapid confirmed diagnostic test
Enzootic bovine leukosis	Primary disease of cattle and occasionally sheep , transmitted by cell carrying proviral DNA through blood contaminated instrument long incubation period (4-5 years) high fatality rate and 5% showed clinical lymphoid tumor			
Alkaline disease		Abortion in pregnant cow or congenital anomalies on claws		
Mycoplasma mastitis			Milk samples under complete aseptic condition	
Hemorrhagic septicemia				Detection of bipolarity in giemsa staining blood film
Tropical theileriosis				

Group 2

A- Define the following expressions with example

- 1- Immunotolerant
- 2- Chemo-immunization
- 3- Desensitization

B- Dairy cow herd showed sudden onset of salivation and lameness, some animals were rapid recovered, other were recumbent for varied period and the high producing and pregnant animals were severally affected

✓ What are the suspected disease and mention the lines of treatment

- The suspected disease is

- Lines of treatment are

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-

C- TB negative dairy herd showed sporadic cases of persistent soap like diarrhea with loss of milk production in 4 years old cow

✓ What are the suspected diseases and how to control it

- The suspected disease is

- Control is based on

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-

Group 3

Put (✓) or (x) in front of the following with mention of cause

- 1- The best sample for diagnosis of EBL is frozen blood sample ()
- 2- Strain RB52 vaccine is indicated in the face of abortion storm ()
- 3- The carrier buffalo is the main source of infection in RP ()
- 4- Sheep pox vaccine is indicated for protection against LSD ()
- 5- The cattle are the susceptible host for HS than buffalo ()
- 6- Detection of LSD antibodies in buffalo indicates subclinical infection ()
- 7- BSE characterized by short course and long incubation period ()
- 8- Malignant catarrhal fever control is based on separation between domesticated cattle and sheep and wildebeests ()
- 9- Paired serum sample are indicated for diagnosis of BSE ()
- 10- Simultaneous treatment and vaccination are indicated in control of HS ()
- 11- Treatment of low value in bacillary hemoglobinuria ()
- 12- Acute Fascioliasis characterized by sudden death in new born calves ()
- 13- The liver infarction is the best samples for diagnosis of bacillary Hb urea ()
- 14- CBPP characterized by sudden death in cattle ()
- 15- Fecal samples indicated for diagnosis of verminous pneumonia ()
- 16- C.ovis is highly sensitive parenteral antibiotic treatment ()
- 17- The control of streptococcal mastitis depend on teat dipping and treatment ()
- 18- CFT is highly sensitive diagnostic test for bovine brucellosis ()
- 19- Control of akabane of no value in 1st season ()
- 20- Encephalitic form of IBR common in bulls than cows ()

Group 4

Complete the following

- 1- FMD complications are
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
- 2- Mucosal disease characterized by
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
- 3- The disease causing lesions on udder skin only are
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
- 4- The FMD serotypes in local produced vaccine are
- 5- Actinobacillosis is caused by and characterized by
- 6- False positive tuberculin reactors in cases
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
- 7- Leptospirosis characterized in bovine by
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
- 8- Chronic Fascioliasis control based on
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
 - D)
- 9- Acute paramphistomiasis prognosis was unfavorable because
 - A)
 - B)
- 10- Treatment regimens for anaplasma marginale carrier are
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)

Infectious diseases 2015

Put true or false in front of the following with mention of cause

1. Oral medication is indicated in care of BEF infected cow
2. Mass treatment has low value in control of HS
3. Sheep pox vaccine protects the calves against the cow pox

Ticks playing a role in epidemiology of some infectious diseases

1. Enumerate theses diseases and discuss the role of ticks
2. How can you control one of them

Mention the suspected disease and how can you dissolve this problems on herd base

1. Acute inflammation of the udder with systemic disturbance in dry cow
2. Abortion storm with retained placenta in cow herd
3. Vesicle on the dorsum of the tongue and interdigital space in calves

Buffalo farm contains 300 dairy buffalo, 50 dry pregnant buffalo, 150 heifer, 200 buffalo calves under 6 month and 20 pulls. Please make schedule for testing of the herd and mention your judgement for each test

Write prescription for treatment of the following case

1. Verminous bronchitis in calves (B.W 100kg)
2. Ringworm in cow calf (B.W 40 kg)
3. Contagious bovine pleuro pneumonia (B.W 350 kg)
4. Mange in dairy cow (B.W 350 kg)

Infectious diseases 2016

Compare in table between the following diseases in mentioned point

1. Bovine viral diarrhea and infectious bovine Rhinotracheitis (in prenatal infection)
2. Acute Fascioliasis and bacillary hemoglobinuria (in postmortem examination)
3. Leptospirosis and bovine piroplasmosis (in pathogenesis of hemoglobinuria)
4. SID and SIDC tuberculin test (in uses as screening test)
5. FMD and rinderpest (in oral lesion picture)

What was happened when do the following action and how can you overcome it

1. Vaccination of dairy cows in endemic farm by st¹⁹ vaccine
2. Using one syringe during sheep pox vaccination of dairy cows at summer

Define the following expression with examples

1. Panting
2. Chemo-immunization
3. Desensitization

Dairy cows herd showed decrease in milk production, some individuals cow's milk is thickened in consistency tinged with red or orange color and contains clots, while the udder usually appear to be flaccid. **Mention the suspected disease and line of treatment**

Correct italic words and put line under the corrected words

1. There are **67** immunologically and serologically *identical* FMD serotypes which different in their virulence and biotype
2. Cattle and *sheep* are the only species which develop clinical forms of BVD and PI bull *cannot transmit* the disease venereally
3. Malignant catarrhal fever is a lymph tropic highly cell associated *Capri pox virus* which direct contact *spread* the disease
4. *Lumpy skin disease* is rapid recovery and convalescent animals should not be stressed or worked for several days since clinical recovery occurs before all biochemical function have returned to normal or tissue repair is complete
5. *Infectious bovine Rhinotracheitis* transmitted by cells carrying proviral DNA vertically in utero, colostrum and horizontally by exploration gloves and blood suckling insect
6. Revaccination is *recommended annually* in control of John's disease

Choose the correct answer

1. Black leg is
 - a. Acute infectious toxemic disease
 - b. Characterized by gangrenous emphysematous myositis
 - c. Caused by toxin of clostridium novyi
 - d. A & C
 - e. All of them
2. Black leg transmitted though
 - a. Ingestion of clostridium novyi bacilli in cattle
 - b. Wound contamination by spores of clostridium novyi in sheep
 - c. Epidemic form as a result of mass vaccination
 - d. All of them
 - e. B & C
3. Pasteurella multocida is
 - a. Normal inhabitant of upper respiratory of bovine
 - b. Produce endotoxin (cytotoxin)
 - c. Gram negative non motile coccobacilli
 - d. A & B
 - e. All of them

4. Lunge plague control measures in expected outbreak in Egypt
 - a. Quarantine measures for imported animals
 - b. Vaccination of animals with treatment by tylosin 20%
 - c. Slaughtering of all imported animals and contact
 - d. All of them
 - e. A & C
5. Dry cow treatment indicated in
 - a. Treatment of summer mastitis
 - b. Prophylactic treatment of mastitis
 - c. Treatment of sub-acute mastitis
 - d. All of them.
 - e. A & B
6. Trypanosome evansi transmitted in camels
 - a. Biologically by tabanus and stomoxys
 - b. Mechanically by tabanus and stomoxys
 - c. Mechanically by mosquitoes
 - d. All of them
 - e. A & B
7. Udder infusion succeed is need
 - a. Complete evacuation of the udder
 - b. Swabbing teat with 20% alcohol
 - c. Lubrication of the syringe tip and rotatory introducing
 - d. A & C
 - e. All of them
8. False negative reactors in case of
 - a. Pregnant cows at last 2 weeks
 - b. New born calves of TB infected cows
 - c. Aged stressed animals
 - d. A & B
 - e. None of them
9. Laboratory diagnosis of HS based on
 - a. Detection of bipolar affinity in thin blood film
 - b. Detection of specific antibodies by RP-PCR
 - c. Isolation on MacConkey's agar plate aerobically at 37c
 - d. All of them
 - e. A & B
10. Anaplasma marginale infection characterized in cattle by
 - a. Gradual rise of temperature with subsequent relapsing
 - b. Hemoglobinemia without hemoglobin urea
 - c. Icteric mucous membrane with petechial hemorrhage
 - d. All of them
 - e. A & B

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2011

Please answer all of the following questions

1- Tabulate

- a- Difference between MD and leukosis
- b- Difference between egg changes associated with ND and IB.
- c- Hematological changes associated with erthroblastosis
- d- Methods of pox vaccinal application in turkey

2- Discuss

- a- Changes that occur gastrocnemius tendon associated with Reovirus
- b- Clinical signs and lesions of chicken infectious anemia
- c- Signs of pigeon Circovirus

3- Describe

- 1- lesion of goose by parvovirus infection on heart
- 2- Liver gross lesions of duckling fed aflatoxin contaminated ration
- 3- 2 methods of low pathogenic avian influenza in chickens
- 4- Lesions of IB infection by baby chick
- 5- Change in high muscles associate with Citrinin toxicity
- 6- Best method of ILD vaccine application

4- Enumerate

- a- Different forms of chicken pox
- b- Drugs and doses of different drugs used treatment of candidiasis
- c- Types of chicken anemia vaccine
- d- Different head changes associated with avian Pneumovirus infection
- e- Viral disease that transmit vertically from dam to a baby chick
- f- Different forms of leucosis

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2012

1- Please read carefully and answer the following

- a- Layers (35 weeks old) suffer from drop of egg production with no mortality , the case was further confirmed to be viral disease that don't cause nervous manifestation Please enumerate such disease and how can you differentiate between them
- b- Broiler breeders (45 weeks old) suffer from drop of egg production with no mortality , the case was further confirmed to be viral disease that don't cause nervous manifestation , Enumerate such disease and how can you differentiate between them

2- Rewrite the following in a correct way , if it needs a correction ,please underline the correction

- a- ILT cause hemorrhage in esophagus
- b- Mycostatin cannot be used for treatment of aspergillosis
- c- Aspergillus Niger is the primary cause of sour crop
- d- IB is herpes virus
- e- Chicken infectious anemia virus belong to paramyxo family
- f- An avian influenza H9 strain is highly pathogenic strain
- g- Rispens can be used at 2 weeks post hatching for best results
- h- Quail bronchitis is a birna virus
- i- AE may have petechial hemorrhage in proventriculus
- j- Reovirus usually affects t-lymphocytes
- k- Hemangiomas are tumors of the reproductive system

3- Discuss fully prevention and control of

- a- Pox
- b- Reovirus
- c- Duck viral hepatitis
- d- Leucosis
- e- Viral hemorrhage disease

4- Mention the pathognomic lesions of

- a- IBD in bursa Fabricius
- b- MD in ovary

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2013

Please answer all of the following questions

1- Discuss fully

- a- Different types of pox vaccine , different routes of application and the necessitate precautions during the application and post application
- b- Clinical signs and post mortem changes associated with viral hemorrhagical disease

2- How would you differentiate between the following diseases through the clinical signs

- a- Newcastle and avian influenza in layers
- b- Infectious bronchitis and infectious laryngeotracheitis in breeders
- c- Marek's disease and leukosis

3- Discuss fully

- a- Infectious bursal disease
- b- Avian encephalomyelitis
- c- Aspergillosis

4- Mention the

- a- Highly pathogenic and the low pathogenic avian influenza and how would you prevent and control each of them
- b- Signs and post mortem changes associated with Moniliformin toxicity
- c- Signs and post mortem changes of viral arthritis

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2014

1- Write on

- a- Gross lesions of Gumboro disease in bursa of fabricius
- b- Treatment , prevention and control of picornavirus in ducklings
- c- Symptoms of virus hemorrhagic disease 9calicivirus)
- d- Lesions of velogenic Newcastle disease in laying hens
- e- Histopathological changes in infected pigeon by Circovirus
- f- Lesions of highly pathogenic avian influenza on legs and lesions of infectious bronchitis in tracheal bifurcation
- g- Diagnosis of egg drop syndrome

2- Discuss

- a- Types of pox virus used for immunization of chicken (types , routes and age)
- b- Gross and pathological lesions caused by Circovirus infection in chicken (thymus and bone)
- c- Symptoms of avian encephalomyelitis in chicken and laying hens
- d- Gross lesion of Reovirus infection in gastrocnemius tendon and hock joint
- e- Diagnosis of avian Pneumovirus
- f- The most describable route for laryngeotracheitis vaccine
- g- Gross lesions of Aspergillus in chicks (lung and air sacs)

3-

- a- Broiler breeder flocks suffering from emaciation , tumor on liver and bursa of fabricius what are your diagnosis and how would you differentiate from other tumor disease
- b- Bobwhite quail suffering high morbidity and mortality with respiratory symptoms , mention the expected viral disease and its diagnosis , prevention and control

- 3- Nowadays , chicken broilers suffering from severe respiratory signs with high morbidity and swollen , pale kidney by isolation in ECE , curling and death of embryo occurs after few passages , what are your explanation for such a case , your proposal diagnosis , differential diagnosis and control

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2015

Please answer the following questions

Group 1

1. Gross lesions of Gumboro disease
2. Symptoms and lesions of viral hemorrhagic disease (Calicivirus)
3. Lesions of velogenic Newcastle disease
4. Histopathological changes in infected pigeon by Circovirus

Group 2

1. Lesions and symptoms of duck virus enteritis
2. Symptoms and lesions of egg drop syndrome
3. Symptoms of Ergotism
4. Symptoms and lesions of Myxomatosis

Discuss

1. Types of pox vaccine used for immunization of chicken
2. Prevention and control of avian influenza
3. Prevention and control of viral arthritis

Differentiate between

1. Lymphoid leukosis and Marek's disease
2. Infectious bronchitis and infectious laryngotracheitis

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2016

Discuss fully

1. Different types of avian influenza vaccines
2. Prevention and control for infectious bronchitis

How would you differentiate between the following diseases through clinical signs and postmortem changes?

1. Newcastle disease and avian influenza in layers
2. Infectious bronchitis and infectious laryngotracheitis in breeders
3. Marek's disease and leukosis

How can you reduce loss from infectious bronchitis during outbreak in broiler farms?

Discuss different types of IBD vaccines.

Young chicks (2 weeks old) with nervous manifestation and intermittent tremors of head and neck with no postmortem changes. Mention the causative virus and discuss faults that led to appearance of such condition

Why

1. Excessive ND vaccination is undesirable
2. Hemorrhage in ilio-cecal tonsils is not characteristic for Newcastle disease only
3. Reovirus cause lameness
4. Chicken vaccinated to pox in wing web should be examined 7-10 days post vaccination
5. Chicken anemia is immunosuppressive
6. Diseased pigeon suffer from beak deformities
7. Caseous plugs may be seen in tracheal bifurcation of young chickens
8. Brooder pneumonia may occur in baby chicks
9. Dead duck show vascular damage

Rewrite the following statements in a correct way without changing the under laying

1. Aflatoxin is a mycotoxin causing gangrenous of skin
2. Derzsy's disease affecting young layer and turkeys
3. In Ochratoxicosis, eggs stained with greenish diarrhea
4. Primarily affected organs is tongue in Citrinin toxicosis
5. Cardiac toxicity nay occur due to feeding aflatoxin contaminated ration
6. Haemangioma is a sequel of pox virus infection
7. Loss of cross striation occurs in leg post MD infection
8. Candida albicans is the etiology of Favus

Tabulate viral diseases causes egg abnormalities and significant mortalities in layers and those causing egg abnormalities and low mortalities if occurred in breeders flock

MEAT HYGIENE 2011

1- Give a full account on

- a- Significance of the ante mortem inspection of meat animals
- b- Characteristics of suitable site of abattoir
- c- Immaturity and advanced pregnancy as abnormal conditions related to meat inspection
- d- Slaughter slab

2- Write about a- prophylactic measures for reducing the incidence of DFD and PSE meats

3- Effects of the animals stunning on the meat quality

4- Prescapular and mesenteric lymph nodes in beef carcasses

5- Procedure of postmortem inspection of slaughtered animals

5- Comment on abnormal odor and tastes of the flesh caused by certain feed and drugs given shortly before slaughtering

6- Facilities for personnel and vehicles washing at modern slaughter house

7- Postmortem finding and judgment of both fever and icteric carcass

5- Discuss these points

- 1- Veterinary certificate accompanying the emergency slaughtered animals
- 2- Importance of studying meat hygiene
- 3- Postmortem acidification of the muscles of the slaughtered animals
- 4- Drainage and lighting as important requirements in abattoir

1- Give full account on

- a- Judgment of TB in beef carcass
- b- Basic abattoir facilities

2- Write about

- a- Ritual slaughter
- b- Melanosis and Haemalymph nodes
- c- Principles of post mortem inspection of slaughtered animals
- d- Comment on poisoning enzymes and uremia in ram carcass
- e- Enzymes – based foam detergent and halogens for abattoir cleaning
- f- Beneficial and adverse effects of stunning animals on their meat quality

3- Discuss these points

- a- Objective of meat hygiene
- b- Decision if ante mortem inspection of meat hygiene
- c- Retropharyngeal and posterior mediastinal lymph nodes in bovine carcass

Please answer all the following

1- Give a full account on

- a- Facilities of suitable abattoir site and ante mortem and postmortem inspections
- b- Important requirements for modern abattoir
- c- Preslaughter treatment of meat animals in lairages
- d- Benefits of ante mortem inspection of animals prior to slaughter
- e- Procedure of postmortem inspection of liver, udder, head and lungs of a cow carcass

2- Write about

- a- Poorness and emaciation as prevalent abnormal condition in slaughtered animals
- b- Differential diagnosis between physiological and pathological fatty infiltration of inspected livers
- c- Method and signs of an effective electrical stunning of meat animals
- d- Dark cutting beef

3- Discuss three points

- a- Ante mortem findings and judgement of mature calf and a tetanized ewe
- b- Emergency slaughtered animals arriving an abattoir in the form of a dressed carcass
- c- Postmortem lesions and decisions of actinobacillosis and acute salmonellosis in beef carcass and blackleg and Caseous lymphadenitis in sheep carcass

MEAT HYGIENE 2014

Please answer all the following questions

1- Give a full account on

- a- Decisions of the ante mortem inspection of slaughter animals
- b- Hemorrhagic septicemia in buffalo submitted for slaughter
- c- Development of rigor mortis in slaughtered animals and poultry

2- Write about

- a- Affections justifying the emergency slaughter of meat animals
- b- postmortem finding, judgment of brucellosis & actinobacillosis in cattle
- c- Marking of the carcass

3- Discuss these points

- a- Postmortem inspection of the carcass, head and viscera of cattle
- b- Inflammation of different organs and tissues of inspected carcass

4- Comment on

- a- Jewish and Muslim methods of slaughter
- b- Lairages in the modern abattoir
- c- Tumors and Melanosis from meat hygiene view point

MEAT HYGIENE 2015

1- Describe the following

- a- Signs of generalized tuberculosis in bovine carcass
- b- Stamping of animals carcass at Egyptian abattoirs
- c- Facilities and decisions of postmortem inspection
- d- Suprasternal and lumbar lymph nodes in cattle carcasses

2- Discuss briefly all the following

- a- Types of on the rail line dressing system for cattle
- b- Pre-slaughter care during lairaging in abattoir
- c- Difference between Jewish and Muslims methods of slaughter
- d- Ageing and tenderizing of meat
- e- Beef muscles , localization , detection , judgment and control

3- Write short note about

- a- Vital and cold slaughter
- b- Judgement on icterus and FMD
- c- Ante mortem finding and judgment on rabid animals affection encountered during inspection of bovine live

Meat hygiene 2016

Give a full account on

1. Essentials of meat hygiene
2. Principles , facilities and decisions of postmortem inspection of dressed carcasses
3. Lymph nodes embedded in the mediastinal fat of cattle carcasses
4. Pathogenesis of the tuberculosis in bovine carcasses

Write about

1. Decisions of the Antemortem inspection of slaughter animals
2. Which is more humane, ritual or western method of slaughter
3. DFD beef: causes , properties , prophylactic measures for its prevention and judgement

Discuss these points

1. Differentiation –at abattoir – between
 - a. Poor and emaciated cow carcasses
 - b. Yellow-fatted and icteric sheep carcasses
 - c. Vital and cold slaughters
2. Judgement of the edematous and uremic carcasses
3. Cavernous haemangioma in bovine liver

Comment on

1. Types of abattoirs
2. Marking of the dressed carcasses

THERIOGENOLOGY 2011

Please answer the following questions

- 1- How can you handle cases of dystocia in ewe with lateral deviation of head and neck in case of an alive or dead fetus with fully dilated birth way
- 2- Mention the fetal causes of dystocia in cattle , describe your interference when the case is a big dead fetus and the cervix is fully dilated
- 3- Discuss briefly three from the following
 - a- Stages of parturition in mare
 - b- Charters and functions of fetal fluid in cow
 - c- Factors controlling gestation period
 - d- Hydropsy in cattle
- 4- A buffalo cow is presented to at full term with the plug liquid cervix dilated and fetal membranes intact
What's your diagnosis, discuss treatments of the case
- 5- About sex-year old buffalo cow gave birth twice before showing symptoms of parturition 24 hours but no fetal fluid comes out with intermittent colicky pain , it's not possible to find and detect fetus rectally and to reach portio vaginalis
what the possible cause and how to deal with this case

THERIOGENOLOGY 2012

Please answer all the following

1- Give an account on

- a- Anatomical and histological classification of the placenta
- b- Moles
- c- Write short note on the obstetrician must decide during the initial examination which obstetrical procedure to utilize , this decision will be influenced by the vital status of the fetus , discuss the flow pattern of interference in bovine , treatment of uterine torsion in bovine

2- Give brief account on

- a- How to induce parturition in mare causes and treatment of uterine rupture in bovine

3- Give reasons

- a- The birth canal of the mare is better than that in cow
- b- A buffalo with delayed parturition in spite of rupture of fetal sacs has fetid odor , vaginal discharge contains amount of hairs , mention the diagnosis and handling of the case

THERIOGENOLOGY 2013

Please answer all the following questions

1- Define the following

Amniotic plaques - CVR chorial placenta - super fecundation - juvenile pelvis

2- Parturition is initiated in the fetal hypothalamus through stimuli such as placental aging , nutritional failing , uterine restriction to growth and accumulation of waste products ,explain

3- Fetal membranes play an important role in dystocia , discuss

4- Inside the uterus , the blood is circulated through the fetus and placenta by the fetal hearth then the calf circulation begin directly after breaking of the umbilical cord and closing of the umbilical arteries and veins , please comment on this circulation before and after the parturition with a diagram is possible

5- Torsion is twisting of the pregnant uterus around the longitudinal axis with or without twisting of the anterior vagina commonly occurring in the later stages of pregnancy or tat parturition , how can you manage such cases

6- A buffalo with history of delayed parturition in spite of rupture of fetal sacs has risen of body temperature , tremors and vaginal discharge , mention the diagnosis , handling of the case and its Sequelle

THERIOGENOLOGY 2014

Please answer all the following

a- Is early rupture of fetal sacs result in dystocia , discuss fully

b- Select and define the odd word in the following

a- Zonary placenta – discoidal placenta – placenta vera

b- Endotheliochorial placenta – hemochorial placenta – adeciduate placenta

c- Ectopic pregnancy – wandering of the ovum – premature birth pain

d- breech presentation – poll presentation – transverse presentation

e- placenta diffuse complete – simple diffuse placenta – simple placenta

3- how can you diagnose and manage a case of dystocia suffering from precervical torsion

4- inside the uterus , the blood is circulated through the fetus and placenta by the fetal hearth and then the calf circulation begins directly after breaking of the umbilical cord and closing of the umbilical arteries and veins , enumerate changes that occur after parturition

5- sometimes we need to synchronize parturition as to coincide with the time of availability of suitable pasture for milk production or skilled assistance , discuss fully how can you apply this protocol

THERIOGENOLOGY 2015

Please answer the following questions

1- define the following terms (definitions only)

- 1- amniotic plaques
- 2- hinny foal
- 3- macerated fetus
- 4- episiotomy
- 5- Hydropsy
- 6- thoracopagus
- 7- superfecundation
- 8- isthmus placenta

2- discuss

- 1- signs of maturity in lambs and kids
- 2- role of the chorion in nourishment of the fetus in the cow
- 3- point of difference between prenatal and post-natal circulation

3- describe

- 1- diagnosis of post cervical uterine torsion in a buffalo cow
- 2- treatment of complete vaginal prolapse in cow

4- how can you deal with a cow suffering from incomplete cervical dilation (first degree) and the fetus is live

Theriogenology 2016

1- Define the following terms

1. Zonary placenta
2. Superfecundation
3. Pseudo-pregnancy
4. Uterine inertia
5. Juvenile pelvic

2- Compare between amniotic fluid and allantoic fluid

3- Summarize the diagnosis of uterine torsion in a buffalo-cow

4- A long standing case of dystocia (48 h) in a pluriparous buffalo-cow presented to your clinic. Vaginal examination revealed dry birth canal, completely dilated cervix and a dead swollen fetus. What is your diagnosis and explain the possible intervention

5- A Holstein-cow suffering from dystocia, presented to your clinic. Vaginal examination showed first degree incomplete cervical dilatation and the fetus was live and suffers from lateral deviation of the head and neck. Explain the possible intervention

SURGERY 2011

Write short notes and use clear diagrams where applicable

1- State and briefly explain your differential diagnosis and preferred choices of surgical technique for the following

- A- Left Abomasal displacement in cow
- B- Umbilical eventration
- C- Chock in she donkey

2- How can you deal with

- a- Cherry eye in a cat
- b- Salivary fistula in a cow
- c- True dental fistula in stallion

3- Please write briefly on each of the following

- A- Non-surgical neutering in pets
- B- Surgical disorders causing fatal bleeding in equine
- C- Surgical causes of agalactia in first calf heifer
- D- Possible causes and alternatives of treatment of absence of urination in a bull

Write short notes on the following

- A- Several Ruminal fixation technique used to avoid contamination of abdominal cavity with ruminal content during Rumenotomy
- B- Gastric dilation –volvulus (gastric torsion) is a life- threatening condition that appear suddenly in a apparently healthy dogs , describe the diagnosis and handling of such condition
- C- Conservative therapy of traumatic reticuloperitonitis , indicators for the success and fatal complication
- D- Enumerate the umbilical affections and outline how would you manage a case of omphalocele in a 4 month old foal
- E- A mare presented with ulcerative , granulomatous lesions located at the ventral aspect of abdomen with numerous draining tracts contain kunkers , mention their initial and differential diagnosis , prognosis and treatment of such case

Briefly describe the following

- A- Incision of an abscess at the neck may complicate the condition to a more complicated lesion , what is this complication and how you manage
- B- Two complications of alveolar periostitis and discuss briefly one of them characterized by discharge of highly offensive materials from a funnel shaped orifice in the skin of the affected region.
- C- Clinical findings and management of ruptured urethra in a ram
- D- Repair of third degree rectovestibular laceration in a mare by one stage three lines of closure.

Give a brief account on the following

- A- Surgical anatomy and approaches of the guttural pouches in foal
- B- Treatment of testicular neoplasm in a ram
- C- Surgical anatomy and clinically important affection of the eyelids
- D- Congenital teat blockage in a cow

SURGERY 2013

- 1- A veterinary surgeon in a neighboring practice , phones to ask you about absence of milk letdown in first calf heifer , he was previously unaware of this condition , please design strategy for diagnosis and management using labeled diagrams
- 2- You are at a dinner party , one of the other guests discover that you are a veterinary working with equine , he tells you about a 5 day old foal with oversized scrotum , replay and remember to include the evidence in your reply about pathogenesis , clinical signs , confirmative diagnosis and methods of managements
- 3- How can you deal with the following
 - A- Absence of micturition in ram
 - B- A dog suffered from discharge of highly offensive pus from a narrow orifice below the medial canthus of the eye
 - C- Third degree rectovestibular laceration in mare
- 4- Please design a strategy for diagnosis , differential and management of
 - a- Left tympanic resonance in a late stage pregnant cow
 - b- Anorectal disorder in lamb
 - c- Prolapse of nictitans gland in Brussels griffon dog.

SURGERY 2014

1- State and briefly explain your preferred choice of diagnosis and surgical technique for the following

- a- A bull suffered urolithiasis due to multiple calculi.
- b- Recent incomplete rectal prolapse with mucosal injury in a donkey
- c- Anus vaginalis

2- An abscess was originating at the region bounded between the xiphoid cartilage and left elbow of cow, the history of the case revealed that the abscess was pointed at the most lower part and evacuated from its pus but still not respond since four weeks ago, animals suffered from recurrent tympany, loss of appetite and reduced milk yield.

Give your expected diagnosis, differential diagnosis and your suggestion of treatment.

3- A five year old mare was admitted to your clinic suffering from odynophagia, sialorrhea, arching and extending of the neck towards the ground, how would you diagnose and treat such a case

4- How can you deal with

- A- Covered teat lesions in a buffalo
- B- Oversized scrotum in donkey
- C- Guttural pouch empyema in a stallion
- D- KCS in a dog and SCC in a cow

Surgery 2015

Write short notes on the following

1. Indication , technique and complications of open teat surgery in ruminants
2. The potential complications of corneal ulceration and how to deal with iris staphyloma
3. Why the guttural pouch's surgical approach is very difficult and must be prophylactic, effective and quick?
4. Radical treatment of omphalocele in a foal

Give a brief account on

1. A mare presented with ulcerative, pyogranulomatous, pruritic saucer-shaped lesion located at the ventral abdomen with discharge of exudates through numerous draining tracts in addition to gritty, yellowish, coral-like masses. Mention your initial diagnosis, prognosis and management
2. Repair of rectovestibular fistula in mares
3. Surgical management of umbilical eventration in a calf and ruptured urethra in a ram

What do you know about?

1. The pathway and possible complications of foreign bodies swallowed by dairy cows and the prophylactic measures for this problem
2. Causes of left and right sided ping in a pregnant cow
3. A protocol for diagnosis and treatment of GDV in dogs

How can you deal with

1. Sharp enamel points in kidney
2. Choking at the middle third of the neck in a cow

Surgery 2016

Please answer the following points

1. How can you manage
 - a. Anus vaginalis in 4 months old ewe lamb
 - b. Umbilical eventration in a newly born calf
2. Successful treatment of equine cutaneous pythiosis depend up on different factors such as size, duration, site of the lesion, type of treatment and immunocompetence of the animal
(Discuss)
3. Briefly discuss tube cystotomy for management of male ruminants suffered urolithiasis and please show how the post-operative management is important for the success of surgical intervention

Give a brief account on the following

1. Causes of acute abdomen and a plan for its diagnosis and treatment in dogs
2. Surgical treatments of TRP in bovine

Answer the following

1. Briefly discuss (with aid of diagram if you wish) different methods of bloodless castration
2. Tabulate the difference between true and false dental fistulae
3. Write on diagnostic tools of choking in bovine

List the important items for each of the following

1. How can you deal with
 - a. Iris staphyloma in a dog
 - b. a case of knothole of fore teat in a cow
2. The guttural pouch's surgical approach is very difficult so it must be prophylactic, effective and quick. Please list three causes
3. List four sequel of corneal ulceration in dogs
4. Varieties of surgical options for treatment of cherry eye in dogs
5. Tabulate one use of the following surgical techniques
Viborg's triangle – trephining – third eyelid – herniorrhaphy

ZOONOSES 2011

Illustrate your answers with tables and drawings

1- Enumerate in table the most common occupational zoonotic disease

transmitted to man through wounds and abrasions with their causative agents and their occupation, discuss fully an important flea-borne bacterial metazoonotic disease that etiological agent may be used in biological weapon or bioterrorism

2- Compare and contrast (4) only of the following pairs with criticism and evaluation

- a- Scrofula and scutula
- b- Whitmore's disease and cat scratch disease
- c- Gibraltar fever and scarlet fever
- d- Coccidioidomycosis and pneumomycosis
- e- Francis's disease and weil's disease
- f- Sporotrichosis and blastomycosis
- g- Ornithosis and spirochetosis

3- Give a brief account on the following

- a- Arthropods play an important role in maintain and transmitting of some zoonotic disease (tabulate disease with their pathogens and main biological vectors)
- b- Comment in table on the character of stool specimen in different cases of bacterial food poisoning disease in man
- c- Mycoses affecting nails m scalp and foot
- d- Mention their types and classification
- e- Tabulate with comment on different kinds of botulism
- f- Clinical picture and predisposing factors of candidiasis in man

Illustrate your answers with tables and drawings

- 1- Enumerate in table the most common occupational bacterial and mycotic zoonotic disease transmitted to man through wounds and abrasions with their causative agents and their occupation , discuss in details an important a urine borne anthroponotic spirochaetal disease
- 2- Compare between 4() only of the following pairs with criticism and evaluation
 - a- Whitmore's disease and cat scratch disease
 - b- Exotoxin and endotoxins produced by bacteria that cause food poisoning in man
 - c- Parrot fever and rabbit fever
 - d- Woolsorter's disease and diphtheria
 - e- Coccidioidomycosis and pneumomycosis
 - f- Scarlet fever and pestilential fever
- 3- Give a brief account on (4) only of the following
 - a- Comment on the clinical picture of zoonotic disease causing subcutaneous mycosis in man
 - b- Comment in table on the character of stool specimen in different cases of bacterial food poisoning in man
 - c- Tabulate and comment on dermatomycosis affecting nails, scalp and foot
 - d- How to control brucellosis as a major zoonotic disease in dairy farm
 - e- Clinical picture and predisposing factors of candidiasis in man
 - f- Carriers and contacts are dangerous in disease spread , comment and mention their classification and types

Illustrate your answers with tables and drawings

- 1- Respiratory manifestation in man represents prominent symptoms in some bacterial and mycotic zoonotic disease
 - a- **enumerate in table** the most common bacterial and mycotic zoonotic disease characterized by respiratory lesions (disease name, causative agent, respiratory form in man)
 - b- **Discuss in details** an important zoonanthropontic bacterial disease characterized by toxic myocarditis and other symptoms in man
 - c-
- 2- Explain and comment with your correct scientific interpretation on the following
 - a- **Compare in table** between histoplasmosis and coccidioidomycosis (causative agents, mode of transmission and clinical picture in man)
 - b- **Virulence factors** of staphylococcus aureus causing human staphylococcosis
 - c- **How to control** brucellosis as a major zoonotic disease in dairy farm
 - d- **General pan of a plague** epidemiology and enumerate the different types of commensal rodents as a specific natural reservoir host (common and scientific name)
 - e- HUS – DPT HC AND BCG
 - f- **Compare in table between** weil's disease and cat scratch disease (causative agents, mode of transmission, and clinical picture in man)
 - g- **Mycoses in man** affecting nails, scalp and foot (disease name, causative agents, clinical picture in man)
 - h- **Enumerate in table** arthropods borne bacterial and mycotic zoonosis (disease name, causative agent, arthropod vector and mode of transmission)

ZOONOSES 2014

Please answer all of the following questions

Illustrate your answers with tables and drawings

1- Respiratory manifestation in man represents prominent symptoms in some bacterial and mycotic zoonotic disease

- a- Enumerate in table the most common bacterial and mycotic zoonotic disease characterized by respiratory lesion (disease name , causative agent and respiratory form in man)
- b- Discuss in detail an important zooanthropontic bacterial disease characterized by toxic myocarditis and other symptoms in man

2- Compare and contrast the following pairs with criticism and evaluation

- a- Rosenbach's erysipeloid and listeriosis
- b- Sporotrichosis and pneumomycosis
- c- Cat scratch fever and rat bite fever
- d- Undulant fever and glanders

3- Explain and comment with your correct scientific interpretation on the following

- a- Control of bovine tuberculosis with its public health importance
- b- Diarrheic stool criteria act as a rapid tool for differentiation among different food borne pathogens
- c- Arthropods play a role in transmission of tularemia , discuss and describe their routes of transmission and clinical picture of disease in man

Zoonoses 2015

Please answer all the following

1.

- a. Discuss in details one of the most important flea-borne metazoonosis in man that etiological agent may be used in biological weapon
- b. Tabulate spirochaetal zoonotic infections concerning etiology, sources, reservoirs, mode of transmission and clinical picture of disease in man

2. Compare and contrast the following pairs in table concerning etiology, sources, reservoirs, mode of transmission and clinical symptoms in man

- a. Listeriosis and glanders
- b. Human erysipeloid and tetanus
- c. Sodoku and Sporotrichosis

3. Explain and comment on the following

- a. Main characteristic clinical signs as well as the source of infection of tularemia
- b. Mention the different kind and the most important clinical picture of botulism
- c. Describe in details the most virulence serotypes of brucella species, the main reservoir host, source of infection and how the disease can be transmitted to veterinarians

Zoonoses 2016

Please answer all the following

1. Give a brief account on the following concerning to (disease name, etiology, source, mode of transmission and clinical picture in man)
 - a. One of the most important bacterial direct anthroponozoonotic disease that etiological agent may be used as biological weapon in bioterrorism
 - b. Dermatomycosis in man affecting nails, scalp and foot. Tabulate
 - c. Tabulate spirochaetal zoonotic infections
2. Compare the following pairs in table concerning etiology, sources, mode of transmission and clinical symptoms in man
 - a. Glanders and listeriosis
 - b. Histoplasmosis and pneumomycosis
 - c. Sodoku and Haverhill fever
 - d. Pasteurellosis and Pseudotubercular yersiniosis
3. Write on the following
 - a. How can you deal with a positive case of brucellosis in an ideal dairy farm
 - b. The etiology, source of infection, main characteristics clinical signs as well as the control measures of parrot fever
4. Explain and comment on the following
 - a. Control of bovine tuberculosis in relation to its public health importance
 - b. Clinical forms of human erysipeloid and tetanus. Tabulate

INTERNAL MEDICINE 2011

Group one

1- A cow was admitted to your clinic with a clinical picture of alopecia on the neck and back with wrinkling of the skin, fissure and cracks as well as diarrhea and subcutaneous abscesses

Write your line of diagnosis and mention the etiology and pathogenesis of such a clinical condition

2- Comment briefly on each of the following

- a- Vomition as a manifestation of alimentary tract disease
- b- Esophageal obstruction in cow
- c- Meat test as a diagnostic aid for some digestive troubles in dogs
- d- Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of gastric dilatation with particular orientation to acid base abnormalities in such clinical condition

Group two

- 1- Describe the copper-molybdenum-sulphate relationship and mention the efficacy of copper deficient diet on hepatic storage
- 2- Describe the causes, clinical findings and treatment of pharyngitis in horse
- 3- Write full account on the pathogenesis of gastritis in horse with special reference to the pathophysiological role in parietal and pancreatic cells in the occurrence of the disease

INTERNAL MEDICINE 2012

Group 1

- A- Describe the possible factors that isolate the copper from being biologically available , Mention the line of The diagnosis and differential diagnosis of primary copper deficiency in cattle
- B- Morbidity and mortality of neonate are usually associated with different risk factors ,describe this sentence with special emphasis on the importance of these factors

Group 2

- A- A lamb was admitted to your clinic with illthriftiness , weakness , pale mucous membrane and lacrimation , what are you suspected diagnosis , differential diagnosis and line of treatment
- B- What are the evidence of existence of nutritional deficiency
- C- Write short notes on
- a- Gastric decompression is the primary way to relief the gastric distension , describe the role of this method in horse with gastric dilation and the ancillary treatment for such condition
 - b- Clinical finding of choke in horse

Group 3

- A- Write briefly on diagnosis and treatment of stomatitis in cattle
- B- What is the role of vitamin D deficiency in the incidence of osteodystrophia disease

Group 1

- 1- Mention factors affecting metabolism of calcium and phosphorus
- 2- Motor dysfunction plays an important role in pathogenesis of GIT disease and results in different clinical syndromes, write briefly on the syndrome associated with this dysfunction and their outcomes
- 3- How can you differentiate pathologically between rickets, osteomalacia and osteodystrophia fibrosa

Group 2

- 1- Write on the pathogenesis of copper-molybdenum-sulphate relationship, describe the methods of diagnosis and differential diagnosis of sway back disease
- 2- One month old foal admitted to your clinic showing excessive salivation, teeth grinding, inappetence, diarrhea, poor body condition and diarrhea. Write in diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of such disease condition

Group 3

- 1- A calf was presented to your clinic with a history of a sudden onset of dullness with clinical symptoms of respiratory distress, tachycardia, muscular weakness with stiffness and trembling of limbs as well as lameness and inability to stand, how can you deal with such a case and write your line of treatment
- 2- A cow showed signs of esophageal obstruction after ingestion of a meal of beet pulp, how can you deal with such a case and if untreated what are the complications suspected
- 3- How can you differentiate between pharyngitis, pharyngeal obstruction and pharyngeal paralysis in cattle

INTERNAL MEDICINE 2014

Group 1

- a- A buffalo c was presented to your clinic showing symptoms of stiffness a ,inability to stand with lameness and rotating movement of the hocks as well as dyspnea and labored abdominal respiration , how can you deal an describe the line of treatment
- b- Describe the close relationship of calcium, phosphorus and Vit D deficiency with special attention to the role of pituitary gland in the incidence of osteo-dystrophia disease
- c- Write full account bout the following
 - a- Pathogenesis of copper-molybdenum-sulphate relationship in cattle
 - b- Clinical picture of esophageal obstruction in cow
 - c- Different types of vomiting encountered inn animals

Group 2

- A- A horse presented to your clinic showing fever , complete anorexia mucopurulent nasal discharge ,spontaneous coughing ,extension of the head and neck with regurgitation and enlargement of retropharyngeal lymph nodes ,what do you suspect and what about differential diagnosis and the line of treatment of such disease condition
- B- Abnormalities of the stomach and intestinal mortality represent the most common consequence of gastrointestinal tract disease , explain and discuss the most common complication of disruption of the gastrointestinal tract motility in different animals
- C- Write a brief about the following
 - 1- Pathogenesis and treatment of gastric ulcer in yearling foals
 - 2- Clinical findings and treatment of gastric dilatation in horses

Internal medicine 2015

Group 1

1. A cattle was presented to your clinic with clinical signs of unthriftiness, loss of milk production, anemia, unpigmented coat color with rough staring hair, diarrhea and increased tendency of bone to fracture. What do you suspect? And mention the pathogenesis and line of treatment of such clinical case
2. Disruption of the motor function of GIT represents the most common consequence of GIT diseases in different animals. Explain with special reference to the most common complication of such clinical problem
3. Gastric ulcer in horses are caused by many factors including anatomy of the stomach restricted feed intake, exercise, stress and the use of NSAID. Explain the pathogenesis with special reference to the role of these risk factors in occurrence of such problem and its treatment protocol

Group 2

1. Describe the possible relationship between calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D deficiency with special attention to their role in the incidence of osteodystrophic disease in farm animals
2. You are called for veterinarian consultation of buffalo showed severe ptyalorrhea, anxiety, severe respiratory distress (open the mouth, protruded tongue and continuous coughing) and acute ruminal bloat with regurgitation. What do you suspect? And write about the etiology and the line of treatment of such diseased condition
3. Write concisely about the following
 - a. Differential diagnosis of pharyngitis in horse
 - b. Treatment protocol of vesicular stomatitis in bull
 - c. Clinical findings and treatment of cobalt deficiency in cattle
 - d. The nutritional factors affecting vision accompanied by nervous manifestation in new born calves

Internal medicine 2016

Choose the appropriate answer, using the following template in your answer sheet

Group 1	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.

- A. Which one of the following condition cause primary zinc deficiency in ruminant**
- Feeding of late-cut hay
 - Feeding on cruciferous plant
 - Consumption of immature grass
 - Low dietary zinc
- B. In which disease, presence of formiminoglutamic acid in urine is diagnostic**
- Sway back disease
 - Zinc responsive disease
 - Milk lameness in cow
 - Cobalt deficiency
- C. A calf is being evaluated because of sudden onset of dullness and severe respiratory distress accompanied by frothy or blood stained nasal discharges, arrhythmia. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis**
- Pine
 - Cerebrocortical necrosis
 - Acute manganese deficiency
 - Acute muscular dystrophy
- D. Which one of the following statements regarding pharyngitis of cattle is true**
- Bacterial culture will confirm the causative organism
 - Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents are contraindicated
 - There is usually little indication of pain
 - There may be a concurrent muco-purulent nasal discharge
- E. Which one of the following statements regarding pharyngeal phlegmon is true? Pharyngeal phlegmon is**
- Caused by candida species
 - Most common in milk-fed calves
 - A disease of low mortality but high morbidity
 - A cellulitis of the oral mucosa and pharynx
- F. Which one of the following statements regarding choke in horses is not correct**
- Sedatives are often used in acute equine choke to relieve esophageal spasm
 - Many pain chokes respond favorably to gentle intra-esophageal infusion of water
 - Central nervous system (CNS) diseases should be included among the differential diagnosis when confronted with a case of possible choke
 - Chronic or recurrent choke responds favorably to dietary management
- G. Which one of the following conditions, respiratory distress in horses is more evident**
- Trauma caused by balling gun
 - Choke
 - Pharyngeal phlegmon
 - Pharyngeal obstruction

- H. A buffalo was diagnosed to have copper deficiency, which one of the following treatments is recommended
- Copper sulphate at a dose rate of 10gm / week parentally
 - Copper sulphate at a dose rate of 10gm / day parentally
 - Copper sulphate at a dose 10mg / week orally
 - Copper sulphate at a dose 10gm / week orally
- I. Which one of the following is considered a cause of secondary copper deficiency
- Excess molybdenum
 - High diet calcium
 - High diet iron
 - All
- J. A horse was diagnosed to have choke which one of the following treatment is of priority
- Metoclopramide 0.2 mg/kg
 - Dimethicone orally
 - Clarithromycin 10 mg/kg
 - Romifidine .04-0.12 mg/kg intravenously
- K. Which one of the following conditions cause dysphagia in horses
- Hyperkalemic periodic paralysis
 - Esophageal obstruction
 - Guttural pouch affection
 - All

A five years old horse admitted to your clinic with a history of prolonged treatment with excessive doses of phenylbutazone. The horse was showing signs of acute recurrent colic, poor performance, feed refusal, fussy eating, poor body condition and rough hair coat. In your answer sheet please use this template

Suspected diagnosis	Treatment			
	Drug	Dose	Route	Duration

Choose the appropriate answer using the following template in your answer sheet

Group 1	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.

- A. Which one of the following is considered a cause of atony of the gut in farm animals**
a. Severe inflammation c. Debility accompanied by muscular weakness
b. Less severe inflammation d. A & B
- B. The increased muscular and propulsive activity of the GIT in horses may be due to**
a. Parotitis c. Proctitis
b. Peritonitis d. Gastritis
- C. Abdominal distension is one of the major sequels of abnormal motility which may arise due to**
a. Rapid accumulation or inefficient expulsion of gas c. Engorgement with solid or liquid feeds
b. Complete occlusion of the lumen by intestinal accident d. All
- D. A calf admitted to your clinic with a clinical signs of stiff gait, enlargement of limb joints, abnormal curvature of long bone, increased tendency to lie down and delayed eruption of the teeth. The diagnosis of such case is**
a. Enzootic ataxia b. Osteomalacia c. Polyarthrititis d. Rickets
- E. A pregnant buffalo admitted to your clinic with a clinical signs of stiff gait, moderate lameness, crackling sound while walking, licking of foreign objects and x-ray showed decreased density of bone shadow. Which one of the following treatment is appreciated**
a. Copper b. Magnesium c. Vitamin E d. Phosphorus
- F. A horse admitted to your clinic with a clinical signs of shifting lameness, arched back, creaking baldy while walking, local swelling of the alveolar margins of the mandible, soft symmetrical enlarging of the facial bones and x-ray film showed increased translucency of bones. The diagnosis of such case is**
a. Protein energy malnutrition c. Osteomalacia
b. Vitamin D deficiency d. Osteodystrophia fibrosa
- G. The antiseptic drug of choice necessary for local treatment of stomatitis in cow is**
a. Boric acid 6% b. Copper sulphate 10% c. Boric acid 20% d. Gentian violet 1%
- H. A cow admitted to your clinic with a clinical signs of fever, anorexia, profuse salivation, abscessiation of the pharyngeal lymph and painful oral lesions which penetrate more deeply to the lamina propria. The diagnosis of such case is**
a. Vesicular stomatitis c. Pustular stomatitis
b. Phelgmonus stomatitis d. Ulcerative stomatitis
- I. A cow admitted to your clinic with a clinical signs of anorexia, profuse salivation, smacking with the lips, fetid odour breath and a very shallow discontinuity of the oral mucosa with a dark red base. The diagnosis of such case is**
a. Vesicular stomatitis b. Necrotic c. Mycotic stomatitis d. Erosive stomatitis

- J. Paralytic ileus is a state of functional obstruction in horses which is caused by
 a. Acute peritonitis b. Surgical intervention c. Intestinal distension d. All
- K. Which of the following signs is more evident in esophagitis than pharyngitis
 a. Attempted swallowing is not marked c. Dehydration
 b. Swelling of the retropharyngeal lymph node d. Attempted coughing is not marked

Mark true or false, briefly give the reason

- Exercise has been found to be a potential cause of gastric ulceration in equine
- Acute gastric dilatation is a serious condition in horses and can lead to rapid death
- BVL associated enlargement of mediastinal lymph node cause tympany in cow
- Pharyngeal follicular lymphoid hyperplasia in horses is characterized clinically by toxemia and mucopurulent nasal discharge
- Chronic esophageal obstruction in horses has fluid and electrolyte imbalance

Choose the appropriate answer using the following template in your answer sheet

Group 1	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.

- A. The most important mechanism in the production of abdominal pain in cattle is
 a. Stretching and inflammation of the wall of the viscus c. A & B
 b. Edema and failure of local blood d. Contraction of the intestinal wall.
- B. The most common cause of dysphagia in dogs is
 a. Stomatitis c. Absence of some incisor teeth
 b. Facial nerve paralysis d. Painful conditions of pharynx and esophagus
- C. Excessive salivation in buffalo is usually caused by
 a. Poisonous plants c. Painful conditions in buccal cavity
 b. Intestinal distension d. All
- D. Which one of the following diseases causes projectile vomiting in cows
 a. Pharyngitis b. Abomastitis c. Enteritis d. Milk fever
- E. True vomiting in cats may be caused by
 a. Gastritis c. Proximal intestinal obstruction
 b. Gastric dilatation d. All

- F. Regurgitation of the gastric content in horses is usually detected in cases of
- Esophageal obstruction
 - Proximal small intestinal obstruction
 - Gastritis
 - Terminal stage of gastric dilatation
- G. The most common cause of primary stomatitis in calves is
- Trauma
 - Irritant chemicals
 - Thermal causes
 - Terminal stages of gastric dilatation
- H. The most common cause of secondary stomatitis in cows is
- Malocclusion of the teeth
 - Injury of the gum
 - Drinking hot water
 - Infectious viral agent as FMD
- I. Factors affecting vitamin A utilization include
- Liquid paraffin administration
 - Liver diseases
 - Excess mineral in the diet
 - All
- J. Which one of the following pathogenesis occurs in association sway back disease in lambs
- Defective mineralization of the bones
 - Defective development of the toes
 - Imperfect development of the muscles
 - Defective myelination
- K. Prolonged phosphorus deficiency was associated with increased plasma concentrations of
- Calcium
 - 1,25 di-hydroxy vitamin D
 - Parathyroid hormone
 - A & B
- L. Osteodystrophia fibrosa in horses is characterized clinically by
- Shifting lameness
 - Swelling of the mandible
 - Creak in the joint
 - All

A 10 month old foal is being examined because of coughing, mucopurulent nasal discharge, enlargement of retropharyngeal lymph node and dysphagia. Which is the most likely diagnosis? In your answer sheet please use this template

Suspected disease	Temperature	Pulse	Respiration	Mucous membrane	Palpation affected area
Treatment					
Specific treatment					
Palliative treatment					

Animal hygiene 2011

A- Write on

- 1- suppose you suspect a water source on infection in calf farm , identify possible sources of water contamination , its effect on animal health and methods of control
- 2- the role of air transmission of animal disease

B- Identify

- 1- the hygienic Importance and control of each of the following
 - a- environmental stressors
 - b- animal manure
 - c- solar radiation
- 2- principle of animal adaptation with stressors

C- Explain briefly

- 1- suppose you consult to plan a breeder farm of poultry , give your advice about farm location , system in use and microclimatic factors needed
- 2- essentials of properly planed milk parlour system (illustrate your answer with diagram)

Animal hygiene 2012

please answer all the following questions

1- submit brief account on

- 1- sources and ways of spreading of soil borne disease in animal farm
- 2- stressors affecting animal productivity
- 3- environmental factors best suited for raising brooding chicks
- 4- six measures indicate poor hygiene measures in calf barn

2- give scientific reason and methods of control of each of the following

- 1- poor growth rate , watery eyes and immune-suppression in chicks of five weeks old
- 2- spread of water based disease in Egyptian livestock
- 3- high mortalities among chicks exposed to stress for a long period
- 4- high frequencies of AI in chicks raised in backyards

3- list six factors should be considered when designing

- a- poultry farm b- milk parlour c- horse stable d- isolation box

4- give the definition

- 1- biological action of solar radiation
- 2- spontaneous purification of water
- 3- soil texture
- 4- milk parlour system

Animal hygiene 2013

1- Compare between

- a- dug well and surface water for drinking of livestock (hygienic quality and methods of treatment)
- b- semi-controlled and controlled poultry houses (Aspect , insulation, stocking rate , ventilation area and advantage)
- c- deep litter and battery systems (description , advantages and disadvantages)
- d- composting and burial methods for hygienic disposal of dead carcasses (definition , technique and advantages)

2- Submit a brief account on

You are called to investigate a dairy herd of 60 animals that has a complaint of acute mastitis and respiratory disease. Animal were kept with their calves double ranges stable with muddy slit water at stocking rate 3m^2 / animals . The barn dimensions was 6×10 m. Aspect north-eastern ventilation area of 5m^2 / barn. Cow were drinking from common trough and hand milked inside the barn

- a- identify six measures indicates poor hygiene inside the barn
- b- give probable causes of health problems and methods of control
- c- give your suggestions about house design

3- Give scientific reasons and methods of control of each of the following

- a- high frequency of respiratory disease during cold and windy months
- b- high incidence of parasitic disease in animals kept on muddy slit floor
- c- impairment of vaccination program and high morbidity in poultry flocks suffer environmental stressors

Animal hygiene 2014

Please answer the following questions

1- compare between

- a- hygienic importance of sunlight and biological particulate objects in livestock farms
- b- dug well and surface water (3 sources of pollution , major pollutants and methods of treatment)
- c- body response to acute and chronic stress
- d- environmental and epidemiological problems associated with animal manure

2- complete the following

- a- Environmental pollution means And five core concepts of environmental pollution include, and
- b- Hypothermia refers to and both Are highly susceptible to severe type which can be treated by
- c- The climate changes affecting the occurrence of disease in outbreak in livestock population in three aspects, And.....
- d- Drinking water must satisfy the following criteria .total bacterial count Coliform organism And E.coli/100 ml of water sample
- e- The acute health effects of drinking polluted water is mostly due to and ... while chronic health effect resulting from,
- f- Soil borne pathogens refers to which finds their way to animals through, and
- g- The sandy and clay soil are deficient in so they are not suitable for
- h- The essential elements should be considered in planning of livestock farm include ,.....,.....,.....,.....

- i- Good sign horse stable has the following dimensions width, length, Ventilation are..... And stocking are / head .
- j- Milk parlour is defined as And it has the following types ,..... ,....., and

3- Put true or false and correct the wrong statement

- 1- Disease prevention refers only to prevent pathogenic from entering livestock farms ()
- 2- Transmission of airborne pathogens from one district to another depend only on wind direction ()
- 3- Droplet airborne pathogens such as FMD have a diameter of (50 um) and frequently occurs in door ()
- 4- Emerging waterborne pathogens must be treated by doubling copper sulphate dose (1gm/ liter of water (doubling)) ()
- 5- Spontaneous purification of water occurs in stagnant water due to adding of alum sulphate ()
- 6- The survival of soil borne pathogens depend mainly on soil pH()
- 7- High frequency of enteric diseases in newly borne calves is mainly due to shortage of feeder and water stress()
- 8- By chemical treatment manure and head animal transform into useful soil fertilizer ()
- 9- Biogas is sewer gas produced from aerobic fermentation of organic matter ()
- 10- The main component of dairy cow house system include yards , calf barn and bull pen ()

4- Explain fully (illustrate with diagram if possible)

- 1- Types and six characters of good calf housing
- 2- Deep litter system (definition , microclimatic factors needed and advantages)

Animal hygiene 2015

Complete (five only) from the following

1. Environmental pollution means, it can be classified into&.....
2. Dug well gain concentration from different sources such as it can be treated by adding At rate
3. General adaptation syndrome means it has the following stages
4. Environmental stressors have direct effect on animal health by &..... And indirect effect by
5. Soil is defined as It can be classified according to presence of essential nutrients and degree of aeration into&
6. Milk parlour system is it has the following advantages
7. For selection of farm site it should be

Compare between (three only)

1. Hypothermia and hyperthermia (causes , signs and methods of control)
2. Hygienic importance of ammonia and humidity in livestock farms
3. Waterborne and water based diseases (definition , effect of animals health and methods of treatment control)
4. Sources and routes of transmission of soil borne pathogens into animals

Write short notes about

1. Suppose you consult to plan a layer farm for 50000 birds. Give your advice about
 - a. The best suited system and its advantages
 - b. Biosecurity recommendations about farm plan
2. Identify different types of and six characteristics of properly planned
 - a. Calf house
 - b. Milk parlour
 - c. Horse stable
3. Identify the hygienic importance and how can you deal with the following
 - a. Gaseous impurities in poultry farms
 - b. Water hardness in poultry farms
 - c. Stress in livestock farms

Animal hygiene 2016

Please answer the following questions

1. You are consulted to construct a layer deep litter house where the number of housed 22 weeks old layers of 1.800 gm average body weight was 8000 hens/unit please determine
 - a. The required floor space and ventilation rate for housed hens
 - b. Lighting pattern required for egg laying stimulation onward end of production cycle
2. Identify the possible cause and method of control for each of the following
 - a. High frequency of renal calculi formation in young calves
 - b. Huddling-shivering two days old chicks in a rearing unit

Answer fully the following questions

1. Tabulate the difference between
 - a. Stages of stress adaptation syndrome
 - b. Self-purification and chemical treatment of polluted water
2. Write on details on the following points
 - a. Water is the spirit of the life , discuss its value for life and its role in disease occurrence
 - b. Policies for mitigation of stress

Complete (five only) from the following

1. Some of primary air pollutants are released bylike Moreover most are released by like and
2. Bio-filtration meansand the biogas means while bio-magnification means
3. Ventilation in a rate of Is very important for calf housing becauseand Without
4. The holding are in the milking center should beand..... The high capacity milking parlour areand

5. Tie-stall barn system is suitable for In which..... and
6. The most important layer in the soil is which consists ofand coming from
7. Greenhouse consists ofand which is mainly coming from

Please answer the following

1. What do you know about
 - a. Factors affecting ammonia emission in animal house
 - b. Impact of climate change on animal
 - c. THI in dairy cattle and how you deal with THI 76
2. During a calving season in a dairy cattle you are consulted to house the newborn calves. Explain the different methods of housing from birth until 6 months age